Numb. 4169

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday October 22. to Thursday October 25. 1705.

From the Imperial Camp at Mondodena, Octob. 15. N. S.

THE 9th Instant Prince Eugene gave Orders that we should be in a readiness to march. Accordingly the next morning by break of day we decamped from Treviglio, and marched towards Britanica. When we were advanced near to that Place it began to rain with great violence, which obliged us to halt there. The 11th, finding the Ways towards Britanica very much spoiled by the Rain, our General thought fit to turn towards Crema; and at night we came within half a League of that Place. Two Parties of Horse were immediately sent out, one commanded by Lieutenant Colonel St. Amour, the other by Captain Hochberg, to get Intelligence of the Enemy. The 12th we halted near Crema. Captain Hochberg returned with his Party, being pursued to our very advanced Guards by 1000 of the Enemy's Horse, who upon sight of some Troops coming to his Assistance immediately retired to their Army, which had decamped from Rivolta, and was come to Pallaza, to observe us. Lieutenant-Colonel St. Amour having passed the Serio near Montotine, was repairing the Bridges over that River, which the Enemy had broke down. Captain Hochberg being sent out again the same day, returned the 13th with 13 French Prisoners and 14 Horses which he had taken. Lieutenant-Colonel St. Amour also defeated a French Party, of whom he killed 25 Men, and sent in 14 Prisoners, with 18 Horses. He likewise gave Advice, that the French Army was advanced to Lodi. The 14th we came to this Camp, which lies near the Serio. Upon our Arrival, Prince Eugene sent out Lieutenant-Colonel Spleny with 90 Horse and all our Hussars for Intelligence; and soon after we had Notice, that the Enemy had passed the Adda at Lodi, and were marching to Picighittone. This evening we are informed, that they have repassed that River at Picighittone, and are encamped near Castel-Leone.

Venice, Oct. 16. Prince Eugene decamped from Treviglio the 9th Instant at night with the Imperial Army under his Command; and we just now receive an Account, that he is advanced within 7 Miles of Crema. The French and Spanish Army commanded by the Duke of Vendosme thereupon marched likewise from Rivolta, and, as we hear, is come within 7 or 8 Miles of the Imperial Army. The Imperialists continue to receive frequent Supplies of Men and Ammunition from Germany. Count Lamberg, the Emperor's late Ambassador at the Court of Rome, arrived here two days ago from Lucca, and yesterday continued his Journey for Vienna.

Vienna, Octob. 17. The 15th Instant we received, by an Express from Genoa, an Account of the taking of Fort Montjuich at Barcelona, and of the great Probability of our Forces being entirely possessed of that Place in a very short time, and consequently of all Catalonia, the Inhabitants of which Province are generally in the Interest of his Catholick Majesty. The Great Master of the Teutonick Order went from hence yesterday towards Breslaw. General Herbeville, with the Imperial Army under his Command, is said to be marched towards Segedin.

From the Imperial Camp at Wiersheimb, October 23. Monsieur Geldermalsen, Envoy from Holland, went from hence the 21st towards Francfort. There have been frequent Conferences held with the Deputies of the Circles of Swabia, Franconia, and the Upper Rhine, in order to settle Matters in relation to the Winter Quarters to be provided for our Forces. A Garison of our Troops is put into the Castle of Rauschenberg. It is said, we shall decamp to morrow, and march towards Molsheim.

From the Camp at Calmpthout, October 29 The Trenches before Santvliet were opened the 26th Instant at night; and the Batteries having played without Intermission from the next morning, two very practicable Breaches were made by this afternoon, and all things were disposing for assaulting the Place to morrow; but we just now receive Advice, that the Besieged are capitulating.

Paris, October 26. A Courier arrived at Court three days ago with the News of the Surrender of Barcelona on the 4th Instant. It is said, that important Place might have held out longer but for an Accident, the Magazine taking fire, either by a Bomb which fell into it, or, as others say, being set on fire by some Malecontents, which blew up, and killed several Persons. We have different Accounts of the Capitulation: Some say, the Chief Officers were allowed to retire to Valentia, and the rest of the Garison remained Prisoners of War, which, as well as most of the Officers, declared for King Charles the Third: Others, that the whole Garison were taken Prisoners of War; but in this they all agree, that all the Soldiers, and most of the Officers, have declared for his Catholick Majesty. The Marquis d'Aytona is said to have embraced the same Interest. As for Don Velasco, no body knows what is become of him. It is believed he either made his escape, or was killed. It is reported for certain, that the Confederates have made a Detachment to besiege Roses. Our Court appears very apprehensive of the Consequences which the taking of Barcelona may have, it being highly probable that the Kingdom of Arragon, where there are many Favourers of the House of Austria, will follow the Example of the Province of Catalonia.

Hague, October 30. N. S. The Letters from Paris which came in this morning, as well as those from Brussels, say, that Barcelona surrendred the 4th Instant. The Town of Diest has been surprised in the night by a Body of the Enemy's Troops, which came from Louvain. An Express is just now arrived with the News of the Surrender of Santvliet to our Forces, the Garison, as is said, remaining Prisoners of War. They write from Berne of the 21st, that the Courier from Milan was stopt, so that they had no fresh Advices from Italy.

Chester,